

THE TRIBUNE and COMMERCIAL.
W. M. FRENCH, Editor.
W. M. French, and John M. Wallace,
PROPRIETORS.
BEAUFORT, S. C., APR. 12, 1877.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
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Six Months, 1 00
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 50 per square, 10 Nonpareils lines, for the first insertion; subsequent insertions by contract.

The news of the surrender of Chamberlain was received in Beaufort Wednesday morning and but few would believe it until they had read his address when the ranks of the Hampton men were at once greatly extended. It is astonishing how many have just remembered that they voted for Hampton.

With this number of the Tribune we can send forth our congratulations to the people with certainty that the end of misrule has come and that a day has dawned full of bright promise and of good omen to citizens of every class and condition in the State.

That "the prostrate State," as South Carolina had been styled of late years, must have been regenerated sooner or later, was evident to those who observed the course towards which northern sentiment has been tending since its attention was directed to the infamous legislation in Columbia from 1868 to 1874, but few could have hoped for the triumph over ignorance and its attendant corruption at such an early day as the seventh of last November. Yet on that day, the event has proved that the victory was won, and now after days of anxious and impatient waiting the fruits of that victory are to be reaped by the ordering and law-abiding citizens of South Carolina.

Honest John is on the fence as usual first swearing by one side and then by the other. The saddest of all is that he says he won't resign. He will not desert Mr. Micawber.

Agreeably to the order of the President the troops guarding the State House were marched from the building at noon on Tuesday. The event passed off quietly, and at Gov. Hampton's request, there were no spectators to the downfall of the Republican Administration. The following Address from Gov. Chamberlain is his last shot and but for its extreme bitterness would have had more effect:

To the Republicans of South Carolina.
By your choice I was made Governor of this State in 1874. At the election of the seventh of November last I was again by your votes elected to the same office. My title to the office, upon every legal and moral ground, is today clear and perfect. By the recent decision and action of the President of the United States, I find myself unable longer to maintain my official rights, with the prospect of final success, and hereby announce to you, that I am unwilling to prolong a struggle, which can only bring further suffering upon those who engage in it.

In announcing this conclusion, it is my duty to say for you, that the Republicans of South Carolina entered upon their recent political struggle for the maintenance of their political and civil rights. Constituting beyond question a large majority of the lawful voters of the State, you allied yourselves with the political party which has hitherto been the civil and political freedom of all men under the constitution and laws of our country. By heretofore and sacrifices which the just verdict of history will rescue from the cowardly scorn now cast upon them by political placemen and traders, you secured the electoral vote of South Carolina for Hayes and Wheeler. In accomplishing this result you became the victims of every form of persecution and injury. From authentic evidence it is shown that not less than one hundred of your number were murdered because they were faithful to their principles and exercised rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the nation. You were denied employment, driven from your homes, robbed of the earnings of years of honest industry, humiliated for your lives as wild beasts; your families outraged and scattered for no offence except your peaceful and firm determination to exercise your political rights. You trusted as you had a right to trust, that if by such efforts you established the lawful supremacy of your political party in the nation, the Government of the United States in the discharge of its constitutional duty would protect the lawful Government of the State from overthrow at the hands of your political enemies.

From causes, patent to all men, and questioned by none who regard truth, you have been unable to overcome the unlawful combinations and obstacles which have opposed the practical supremacy of the government which your votes have established. For many weary months you have waited for your deliverance. While the long struggle for the Presidency was in progress, you were exhorted by every representative and organ of the National Republican party to keep your allegiance true to that party, in the hands of your deliverance from the hands of your oppressors might be certain and complete. Not the faintest whisper of the possibility of disappointment in these hopes and promises ever reached you while the struggle was pending.

To-day, April 10, 1877, by the order of the President, whom your votes alone rescued from overwhelming defeat, the Government of the United States abandons you deliberately, withdraws from you its support, with the full knowledge that the lawful government of the State will be speedily overthrown.

North is weary of the long Southern troubles. It was weary, too, of the long troubles which sprung from the stupendous crime of chattel slavery, and longed for repose. It sought to cover them from sight by wicked compromises with the wrong which disturbed its peace but God held it to its duty, until through a conflict, which rocked and agonized the nation, the great crime was put away and freedom was obtained for all. It is said that if a majority of the people of a State are unable by physical force to maintain their rights, they must be left to political servitude. Is this a doctrine ever before heard in our history? If it shall prevail, its consequence will not long be confined to South Carolina or Louisiana. It is said that a Democratic House of Representatives will refuse an appropriation for the army of the United States if the lawful government of South Carolina is maintained by the military forces. Submission to such coercion marks the decay of political party or people which endures it. A government worthy the name, a political party fit to wield power never before blanching at such a threat; but the edict has gone forth; no arguments or considerations which your friends could present have sufficed to avert the disaster. No effective means of resistance to the consummation of the wrong are left. The struggle can be prolonged. My strict legal rights are of course wholly unaffected by the action of the President. No court of the State has jurisdiction to pass upon the title to my office. No lawful Legislature can be convened except upon my call. If the use of these powers promises ultimate success to our cause I should not shrink from any sacrifices which might confront me.

It is a cause in which by the light of reason and conscience, a man might well lay down his life; but to my mind my present responsibility involves the consideration of the effect of my action upon those whose representative I am. I have hitherto been willing to ask you, Republicans of South Carolina, to risk all dangers and endure all hardships until relief should come from the Government of the United States. I came to you to follow me further. In my best judgment I can no longer serve you by further resistance to the impending calamity. With gratitude to God for the measure of endurance with which he has hitherto inspired me, with gratitude to you for your boundless confidence in me, with profound admiration for your matchless fidelity to the cause in which we have struggled, I now announce to you and to the people of the State that I shall no longer actively assert my right to the office of Governor of South Carolina. The motives and purposes of the President of the United States in the policy which compels me to my present course, are unquestionably honorable and patriotic. I devoutly pray that events may vindicate the wisdom of his action and that peace, justice, freedom and prosperity may hereafter be the portion of every citizen of South Carolina.

(Signed) D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.
His Excellency D. H. Chamberlain,
Governor of South Carolina.
Dear Sir: Recurring to the views, severally expressed by us during the personal conference which we had the honor to hold with you yesterday, in regard to the political complications which have grown out of the late canvass in this State, we beg leave to apprise you formally of the conclusions we have reached after mature deliberation, and the gravest reflection which we have been able to bestow upon the subject. Whilst we are no less inspired with admiration for the dignified and resolute manner in which you consistently maintained your claims to the gubernatorial chair, by virtue of the election held in November last, than we are solemnly impressed with the validity of your title to the office, we are unanimous in the belief that to prolong the contest, in the absence of that moral aid to which we feel ourselves and our party justly entitled at the hands of a National Administration, is to stall in large measure through the same agencies which are now held to be insufficient for our maintenance, will be to incur the responsibility of keeping alive partisan prejudices, which are in the last degree detrimental to the best interests of the people of the State, and perhaps of precipitating a physical conflict that could have but one result to our defenceless constituency.

We cannot afford to contribute however indirectly, to such a catastrophe, even in the advocacy of what we know to be our rights. We are agreed, therefore, in ceasing to do so, and in discontinuing the struggle for the occupancy of the gubernatorial chair, convinced as we are that in view of the disastrous odds to which its maintenance has been subjected, by the action of the National Administration, your retirement will involve no surrender of principle, nor its motive be misapprehended by the great body of that political party, to which in common with ourselves, you are attached, and whose success in the past in this State, has been emboldened by your intelligent and unselfish services.

We have the honor to be, Very respectfully,
Yours, ROBT. B. ELLIOTT, Attorney General, THOS. C. DUNN, Comptroller General, JOHN R. TOLBERT, Superintendent of Education, F. L. CARBON, Treasurer of South Carolina, JAMES KENNEDY, Adjutant and Inspector General, H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State.
The following correspondence passed between Governor Hampton and Mr. Chamberlain:
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877.
Sir: Having learned that you now propose to turn over to me the Executive Chamber, with the records and papers belonging to the Executive office now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate, as most convenient to yourself.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WADE HAMPTON,
Governor.
Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877.
Sir: Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my Private Secretary will meet such officer as you may designate, at 12 meridian to-morrow at the Executive Chamber, for the purpose indicated in your note.
(Signed) D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.
Hon. WADE HAMPTON.
The President is much gratified at the expressions of approval of his Southern policy as indicated in letters received from individuals and organizations of prominence and influence in all parts of the country. All he asks is that his policy shall not be judged in advance of

a fair opportunity to test its practicability in restoring the States of the South to their proper relations to the general government.

In the course of his speech in Columbia last Friday Governor Hampton said: I did not go to Washington to ask recognition, I did not go there to offer, or to hear, terms of compromise, or to lay my case before the tribunal. I told them I held my title from the people of South Carolina. I wanted no endorsement of theirs, and so long as they told me that title was good, so long would I grasp them by the hand. I went on from motives of personal courtesy to the President. I went on as a Democrat, as I am, and I say to you, and it is but justice to a political opponent for me to say so, that Mr. Hayes, consulting his own dignity and respect for the laws of the land, and I hope for the people of South Carolina, I do for myself asked me to make no concession, no terms, and proposed no condition; and as long as he will follow out, in good faith, the policy indicated in his inaugural, if he will do equal justice to all sections of this country, and see that the laws are enforced in Massachusetts as in South Carolina, Louisiana as in Ohio, if he will carry out in good faith all the pledges he has made and be a constitutional President, and recognizing no party, race or section—so long will I support him.

Wish you to forget, for the next four years, everything about politics. Forget that you are Democrats or Republicans; and remember only that you are South Carolinians. Go to building up the material interests of the State, invite immigration, show the people of the North that we have no proscription in our hearts; that we will welcome him here who comes as a citizen, no matter what his politics may be; that we are striving for the redemption of our State not for petty offices of government; and then you will see the era of peace, and a new prosperity will dawn upon South Carolina. Labor will be employed, you will see whites and honest colored men improving, happy, prosperous and united, if you will only forget politics for awhile and devote yourselves to the great interests of the State.

When in August last I was nominated you will remember that I pledged myself that I should be the Governor of the whole people of South Carolina; that I would know no race, no party, no man, in the administration of the law. I pledged myself, on the platform on which I stood, that every citizen of South Carolina, white or black would be equal before the law, and I solemnly appealed to Heaven and declared that, if elected, I would justly administer the law, and would know no difference between persons. I promised that when I was nominated, and I reiterated those pledges, time and again, throughout the length and breadth of this broad land of ours. I told the colored men I would fulfill those promises to the letter; that if the party which had nominated me should, at any time, go back upon them, if they attempted to take away any of the rights now enjoyed by the colored people, they must find some other instrument to carry it out; for, before I would do it, I would resign. And I say so again, now that victory has come, now that the whole State recognizes the government which has been elected, and now that all the power has been placed in my hands; here where I took the oath of office, solemnly swearing that I would obey the Constitution of the United States and of South Carolina, I say, once more that I intend, so help me God! to carry out every pledge I made, and to be Governor of the whole people.

Now my friends, how can we bring about this consummation so devoutly to be wished? How can we bring happiness, peace and prosperity to our people? We can do it but in one way, and that is that you must observe the law. I enjoin it upon you. I do not issue a proclamation. I do not give an order. But I ask my friends of South Carolina, the people whom I have trusted and who have trusted me, and done more honor than any other man, the people whom I love better than anything in this life, I ask them to carry out my wishes. I want every man to constitute himself a conservator of the peace, to go around and tell your neighbors that, if there is bloodshed or violence, we shall lose what we have gained; to appeal to them in the name of South Carolina to carry out this policy of peace.

The difficulty that seemed to stand in the way at Washington was the fear that the way at the State House, there would be violence. They asked me about it, and I pledged my honor, mark me, my friends! I pledged my honor that not one single man would go into that State House unless he has some business there; that I would place two unarmed men there simply to inform the citizens that I requested them not to go there, and I felt assured there would be no violence nor excitement and that the laws would be obeyed.

I requested of the President that the troops should not be removed until I got here. When that order comes, let nobody go to the State House. Just let it stand until I want it, and I will tell you when I want it.
I carried a letter to the President from a Federal soldier who had been stationed in the State House. He said the place was so filthy, and so full of vermin, that he wanted to get away from there. I want the fine engines to play their streams through it for awhile, and to have the incendiary convicts scour and fumigate it, and then we will have a nice Legislature and all will go on peacefully.
I beg you white men to show the colored men that what I have said for twelve years is true; that you are the best friends they have in this world. I appeal to the colored men to recognize the Government which is now firmly established, to trust us for a while, and as they are still in the majority, if the government I have established does not carry out the pledges I have made, then throw out all the men in office at the next election, and put in anybody you please.

Groceries and Provisions.
JAS. E. BOYCE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
—Dealer in—
ALES, WINES,
LIQUORS, TOBACCOES,
SEGARS, HARDWARE,
FISH LINES, &c.
A pure article of
WHEAT WHISKEY,
Double Sweet
MASH CORN WHISKEY,
Jno. Gibbons, Sons & Co's.

Cabinet, and Nectar Whiskies.
JUST RECEIVED
300 Lbs. TENNESSEE BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.
2 Casks of Celebrated Boston Ginger ALE.
1 Cask of Tivoli LAGER,
Cheap Meat,
a specialty. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give me a trial.

J. F. HUCHTING,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Will find at my store at all times a large and complete stock of
Meats of all kinds.

The only place in Beaufort where is kept
Charleston Grist,
An article superior to be found in Beaufort.
A full stock of
STAPLE GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
WILLOW and TIN WARE.
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
JAN. 18-17

GEO. WATERHOUSE.
BAY ST. DEALER IN
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE,
LARD, HAMS, BACON, BEEF, PORK,
FLOUR, HOMINY, SALTS, RICE, ARENA,
CRUSHED WHEAT, and FARINA,
CANDIES, STANDARD KEROSENE OIL,
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
PICKLES, IN PINTS QTS & HALF GALL. JARS.
LYE, SAL-SODA, CREAM TARTER,
NATIONAL YEAST CAKES,
STARCH, MUSTARD, PIPES,
CIGARS & TOBACCO, BY THE CASE,
WHOLE & GROUND SPICES, WAXES, PUTAE,
DRIED & GREEN APPLE & POTATOES,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
LAMP BRACKETS, CHINA GLASS, &c.
AT WHOLESALE.
CHOICE WESTERN N.Y. BUTTER IN TUBS
MACKEREL IN KITS.

ICE! ICE!
CONANT & EMMONS,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE in any quantity Customers may desire, from their Ice House,
Seventh Street.
JOHN CONANT,
J. A. EMMONS
Port Royal.
R. P. RUNDLE,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANT
PORT ROYAL, S. C.
Cotton, Naval Stores, Lumber &c.
AGENT FOR THE
New York & Port Royal
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Mississippi and Dominion, West
India and Pacific, and Liverpool and Galveston
STEAMSHIP CO'S. OF LIVERPOOL.
H. W. WILKINS,
Wholesale & Retail
GROCER,
PORT ROYAL, S. C.

WHERE can be found one of the largest and most complete stocks of groceries consisting of
Sugars and Coffee, of all grades.
Teas—finest Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, and Southeons.
Flour—All grades.
Ham—A specialty, "Davis Diamond," and the celebrated sugar cured hams.
Canned goods of all kinds, from the best packing houses.
Imported goods—Crosse & Blackwell's pickles and sauces, Worcestershire sauce, Swiss, Edam, and Green Cheese.
Mackerel, of all grades, pickled Salmon.
Biscuits—Milk, Boston, Butter, Pilot bread (fancy), Graham's Ginger, and Lemon M'aps, and Fancy Nicknacks.
All grades of the finest Whiskies, Brandy, Pale Sherry and Port constantly on hand.
I keep on hand a full line of everything that can be found at a first-class store and will sell the same at figures that cannot be undersold.
Feb. 23rd.

D. H. HUTCHINSON,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer
PORT ROYAL, S. C.
HAS ADDED GREATLY to his stock of GROCERIES, with an addition of a
Meat Market,
where will be found on hand at all times a full and select supply of fresh
Beef, Mutton & Pork,
together with all kinds of vegetables to suit the demands of the public.

Official Notices.
Notice.
Mr. B. B. Sims is hereby authorized to receive all papers pertaining to the office of Probate.
A. B. ADDISON,
Judge of Probate Rt. Co.

PROBATE NOTICE.
COUNTY OF BEAUFORT. Court of Probate.
By A. B. ADDISON, ESQUIRE, Probate Judge.
Whereas, M. M. Riley hath made suit to me, to grant her letters of administration of the estate and effects of Thomas J. Riley, deceased, and to amend and amend the said Thomas J. Riley, deceased, that he be and be held as Beaufort on the 17th day of April next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand, this 2nd day of April A. D. 1877.

Notice.
All persons having claims against the Estate of Robert C. McIntire, late of Hilton Head, deceased will please present them duly attested and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned at Beaufort, S. C.
Wm. ELLIOTT,
Administrator.
Beaufort, S. C. April 5th 1877.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
BEAUFORT COUNTY. In Probate Court.
In Matter Estate of } Application for Allotment
Frederick Williams, }
Deceased. } To widow and Minor Child.
To Thomas Williams Minor Child of said deceased.
You are hereby summoned and required to appear in the Court of Probate for said County to be held at Beaufort on the first Monday of May next at 4 o'clock p. m. on a trial then and there to be had on a petition filed in this Court by Elizabeth M. Williams Widow of said Decedent to have an estate and right of Homestead allotted and set off under the provisions of an Act to Determine and Perpetuate the Homestead, defined on 9th day of September, 1868. And to have a Guardian ad litem appointed by the Court to represent your rights and interest in said proceedings.
Herein fail not under the pains and penalties consequent thereon.
Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, this third day of April Anno Domini 1877.
A. B. ADDISON,
Judge of Probate.

OFFICIAL.
OFFICE COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE.
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Columbia, S. C. Mar. 20, 1877.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the following described property has been seized for a violation of the U. S. Internal Revenue laws, and a bond for the cost of an action in the U. S. Court must be filed with the Collector of the District within thirty days from the date hereof, or the same will be forfeited to the U. S. and sold, as provided in Section 3469 Revised Statutes, viz:
Six Boxes unstamped Tobacco, 540 pounds more or less, seized as the property of John T. Smith, alias John Clay.
L. CASS CARPENTER,
Collector.
JAMES M. CROFT,
Deputy Collector.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
Special Taxes,
May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3229, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, occupation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a "STAMP" denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.
A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax as above.
The Taxes embraced within the provision of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:
Retailers of liquors, 2500 00
Dealers, retail liquor, 25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor, 100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, or who sell, 50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail, 25 00
Dealers in beer, 25 00
Retail dealers in beer, 500 00
And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents on every dollar in excess of \$1,000.
Dealers in manufactured tobacco, 50 00
Manufacturers of cigars, 25 00
And for each still manufactured, 20 00
And for each worm manufactured, 20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco, 25 00
Manufacturers of cigars, 25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals), 15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals), 10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal), 5 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance), 15 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels, 100 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more, 500 00
Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.
Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to
L. CASS CARPENTER,
Collector of Internal Revenue, at Columbia, S. C., or to
JAMES M. CROFT,
Deputy Collector at Beaufort,
and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877, and WITH OUT FURTHER NOTICE.
Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions as to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and the stamps is six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.
GREEN R. BAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1877. mar22-17.

State and County Taxes,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 17, 1877.
Notice is hereby given that this office will be opened for the receipt of State and County taxes for the year 1876, on the 25th day of January, 1877.

The taxes assessed on real and personal property is,
For State purposes, 14 mills
For County purposes, 3 mills
For County past indebtedness, 4 mills
Poll tax per capita, 1 dollar
School tax assessed by the various townships is as follows:
Beaufort township, 3 mills
Bluffton township, 2 mills
Cousawatchee township, 2 mills
Goethe township, 2 mills
Hilton Head township, 2 mills
Lawton township, 1 mill
Peoples township, 0 mills
Pocotaligo township, 2 mills
Robert township, 0 mills
St. Helena township, 3 mills
Sheldon township, 3 mills
Yemassee township, 3 mills
Ladies Island township, 3 mills
F. E. WILDER,
Treas. Bt. Co.

Official Notices.
Found Adrift.
Picked up adrift in Beaufort River on the 25th ult. A BATTEAU BOAT which the owner can have by paying charges and proving property.
P. N. PAINE,
Paris Island.

Special Notice.
OFFICE PROBATE COURT.
Beaufort, April 2nd 1877.
All persons having had business in this Court during the past four years, and whose accounts are yet unsettled will confer a favor upon the undersigned as well as benefit themselves, by submitting their papers of administration, guardianship etc, for examination, and for the proper record of such as have not been duly entered or recorded in this office. The importance of having a complete record in the Probate Court will be apparent to all concerned.
A. B. ADDISON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
County of Beaufort. In the Probate Court.
F. W. Scheper administrator of the estate of Ferdinand Schultz deceased, Petitioner.
vs.
Unknown heirs at law, or next of Kin of said deceased.
Petition for an order to sell Real Estate.
An affidavit having been filed by the petitioner in the office of said Court, showing that the said defendants unknown to this Court reside out of this State, and as is believed in a foreign Country. Notice is hereby given that said F. W. Scheper has filed his petition in said Court praying for an order to sell the following described real estate, situate in the said County to wit: A Lot in the City of Port Royal, numbered 10 in Block No. 1. To pay the debts and claims against the said estate of Ferdinand Schultz, and that a hearing in said cause will be had at a term of this court to be held on the first Tuesday of May next, at which time if no plea answer or demurrer to said petition shall be filed, an order will be entered in accordance with the prayer of petitioner.
A. B. ADDISON, [LS]
Judge of Probate.
H. G. Judd,
Solicitor for Petitioner.
April 1st 1877.

Travellers Guide,
NEW YORK & PORT ROYAL
STEAMSHIP LINE
THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS
CITY OF DALLAS,
CAPT. HINES,
CARONDELET,
CAPT. FAIRCLOTH,
CITY OF AUSTIN,
CAPT. STEVENS.
Are intended to leave Port Royal for New York alternately, every FRIDAY afternoon, upon the arrival of the Augusta, and Savannah and Charleston train.
For freight and passage—having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
RICH'D. P. RUNDLE,
Agent, Port Royal, S. C.

WINTER SCHEDULE
FOR SAVANNAH
And Intermediate L'dgs
From and after Friday November 25th, 1876, the favorite Steamer
PILOT BOY,
WILL make regular trips to and from
BEAUFORT AND SAVANNAH
Leave Beaufort every Friday at 10 a. m.
Leave Savannah every Monday at 8 a. m.
For Freight or passage apply to
W. HARRISON, Agt. Beaufort, S. C.
J. M. MURRAY, Agt. Savannah, Ga.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.
MAGNOLIA PASSENGER ROUTE.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
SUPERINTENDENT PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.
Augusta, Ga., Jan. 7, 1877.
The following Passenger Schedule will be operated on and after this date:
GOING SOUTH.
Train No. 1. Train No. 3
Leave Augusta..... 9 30 a. m. 8 00 p. m.
Leave Charleston..... 9 30 a. m. 11 00 p. m.
Leave Savannah..... 10 00 a. m. 10 00 p. m.
Leave Yemassee..... 11 45 a. m. 3 30 a. m.
Arrive at Beaufort..... 3 13 p. m. 4 53 a. m.
Arrive Port Royal..... 3 35 p. m. 5 15 a. m.
GOING NORTH.
Train No. 2. Train No. 4
Leave Port Royal..... 10 50 a. m. 11 30 p. m.
Leave Beaufort..... 11 10 a. m. 11 55 p. m.
Leave Yemassee..... 1 05 p. m. 3 10 p. m.
Arrive at Savannah..... 4 30 p. m. 7 00 a. m.
Arrive at Charleston..... 5 20 p. m. 6 00 a. m.
Arrive at Augusta..... 5 10 p. m. 8 35 a. m.
Trains Nos. 1 and 2 do not run on Sunday.
Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Augusta with Georgia and South Carolina Railroads.
"Dinner."
The only line making close connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad at Savannah, and from and to Jacksonville and all points in Florida, avoiding the long, tedious and well-known Gambia transfer through that city.
The only line running Through Day Coaches without change between Augusta and Savannah.
All Connections made at Augusta with the South Carolina Railroad for Aiken, S. C., Charleston, Columbia and Augusta Railroad for all points North and South, West and Southwest.
Sleeping Car Berths supplied at Augusta by applying to agents at Beaufort or Port Royal.
Baggage checked Through.
R. G. FLEMING,
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